WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1847.

FLUCTUATIONS IN COMMERCE, &c.

An esteemed Mercantile correspondent of this paper predicted, some time ago, and time after time repeated his predictions, that there would be a terrible decline in the prices of Breadstuffs in Europe. and that the shipments from this country would result most disastrously. A great decline has accordingly taken place. The result is awful, and "the end is not yet."

It required only ordinary judgment to foresee al this. There was a scarcity of food in Great Britain and France, and in consequence prices advanced materially. This advance of prices induced other countries, ours particularly, to give up their surplus of breadstuffs. This surplus being large, Great Britain and France within the last two or aggression, invasion, and conquest, moved all hearts. three months, rapidly broke down prices about fifty per cent. All this was inevitable. But how few late enormous losses on shipments may swallow up the early profits.

The warnings that our valued correspondent gave are being realized. The Imports have been immense, and will commue so, which the Administration may think advantageous to the country; but, if they be of this opinion, they greatly err. While there were large exports we could stand like imports; but the account national already begins to look squally, for, according to the newspaper accounts, the imports into New York alone for August exceed the exports about eight millions of dollars!

At this rate, supposing that so great a disparity could continue, we should get in debt to Europe, in one year about one hundred millions of dollars: which, when called for in "the hard," will be no child's play. But it cannot be helped; the "Democracy" has command of the ship of State, and the Whigs are compelled to look on with folded arms.

"CONJURATION OF GHOSTS."-The Cincinnati Chronicle quotes the following from the Washing-

"It is a fearful responsibility which Senator Cor win and the National Intelligencer, with their ac-complices, have assumed. We could almost ima-· gine that the ghosts of the gallant dead of their own countrymen, kindred, and party, as well as hosts of slaughtered Mexicans who rush on to · death, stimulated by their arguments and promises, ' should haunt their nightly visions."

The Chronicle thinks it a hard case if newspa pers are to be haunted by the ghosts of the slain. What a long list of the killed by newspapers, the slain by terrible accidents, and the murdered English will rise before us." "But," adds the Chronicle, "the Union is thoughtless. It does not surely reflect upon the awful vision its imaginative powers drew at midnight hour around the bed of President POLK! What a crowd of the dead on the Rio Grande-at Cerro Gordo-on Buena Vista height, would surround his bed and with awful voices ask. · WHO ADMITTED SANTA ANNA?" "

A LESSON TO CONQUERORS

We extract the following instructive anecdot from the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

" A professional friend of ours received a day or two since a fee, consisting of five five-franc pieces. Our friend, while accidentally glancing at them, found that they bore respec-tively the following impressions: One was coined in the eighth year of the French Republic, and bore the image of Bonaparte as First Consul; another in the year 1811, bearing image as Emperor of France and King of Italy the third in the year 1820, exhibiting the image of Louis the 18th as King of France; the fourth in the year 1827, with the image of Charles the 10th, King of France; and the fifth in the year 1838, with the image of Louis Philippe I, King of the French. In these coins we have the history of France for the last half century ; we see the French Republic vanishing before the magic sceptre of the heroic and ambitious Napoleon; we see him rise to a power, eminence, and greatness seldom attained by mortal man; we see him fall, and the throne of France again restored to the ancient line of the Bourbons."

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Buenos Avres to the 7th of July state that the intervening Ministers (British and French) had retired for Montevideo, and the French forces had closely blockaded Buenos Ayres, and were about taking possession of some vessels intending to sail. The English forces remained entirely inactive until the 7th at night

GEN TAVLOR

The following paragraphs are from the New Orleans Commercial Bulletin:

of his advancing on San Luis de Potosi has been · abandoned, and he will not move from his present

"It is left with Gen. TAYLOR to select the two regiments that are to go to Vera Cruz. and patriotic truths of the nown of doubt but that Gen. Taylor will carry out lips that seemed almost inspired.

But we feel how vain and presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous in the normal presumptuous is the attempt to the normal presumptuous in the n regiments that are to go to Vera Cruz. We have · if not sooner.'

JOHN Y. MASON, Esq., the Secretary of the Navy, and acting Secretary of War, having been called to Virginia by the sudden and alarming illness of his father, Mr. APPLETON, the Chief Clerk, acts as Secretary of the Navy pro tem., and Mr. Buchanan, Secretary of State, acts as Secretary of War pro Constitution of the State of Illinois adopted the foltem. -Union

The latest letter which has been received at the War Office from Gen. TAYLOR is dated in August. He acknowledges the reception of the letter which had been addressed to him by the Secretary, for his portrait to be engraved upon the medal which has been voted to him by Congress. The General refers the Secretary to the picture which had been painted of him by Mr. Brown, of Richmond, as containing a correct, perhaps the best, likeness of

POST OFFICE ROBBED. - The Post Office in Northampton (Mass.) was entered on Wednesday night, and two mail bags rifled of three or four hundred letters. Among the letters stolen there were but two containing remittances, namely one \$79 in bills of the Northampton Bank, and one a draft for \$110, drawn on the 1st instant, by the Northampton Bank, on the American Exchange Bank, New York, payable to Charles Delano, of Northampton, and endorsed by him.

It is supposed that about thirty-seven or thirty-eight millions of bushels of grain were sent from the United States to Great Britain from the 1st of September, 1846, to the early part of last month. This was worth, at a fair average, abou forty fice millions of dollars.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ORIO STATE JOURNAL.

VOICE FROM OHIO.

LEBANON, AUGUST 28, 1847. DEAR SIR: We have just closed an interesting Whig meeting. Gov. Morrow presided. Mr. STE-VENSON, of the Cincinnati Atlas, addressed the meeting in the morning, in an able, earnest speech, which made a strong impression upon the audience. Af-ter the close of Mr. Stevenson's speech the meeting

adjourned for dinner. In the evening Hon. R. Schenck, in an interesting and impressive speech of more than two hours, gave an account of his stewardship, and the proceedings of Congress upon the war bills. He was followed by Mr. Corwin, in a most impassioned and eloquent address upon the war and its consequences, and the duties of the people of the United

States in reference to the war.

I have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Corwin frequently, and never did I hear come from his lips any thing that excelled this speech. His bold, eloquent, and burning exposition of the wickedness of the war, and the horrors which are attendant upon its prosecution, has not been exceeded by any speech which he ever made. His appeal to the people to arise in their might and arrest the mad and and a good portion of it having been congregated in waked policy which has plunged the nation into this war of

I refer you to the resolutions which were enthusiastically adopted for the sentiments of the Whigs of Warren and the adjoining counties, which were represented at this meeting. of us profit by experience! It is now questionable These resolutions, I believe, speak the sentiments of the Whigs if the country at large has been at all benefited by of Ohio, and I trust you will give them your hearty endorsethe late rise in the market price of breadstuffs, since | ment. It is time that the Whigs of other States should know where the Whigs of Ohio stand. The Whigs of Warren and the adjoining counties, which were represented in this meeting, have inscribed these principles upon their banners. We ask a response from the Whigs of every county in the State. We appeal to every Whig paper in Ohio to unfurl its banner with the inscription of : No Acquisition of Territory-No Extension of Slavery-No further Prosecution of this Infamous Yours, &c.

> The following are the resolutions adopted at the above meeting:

1. Resolved, That the usurpations of power by the Presi dent of the United States, and the wanton abuse by his administration of sound moral and political principles, have involved the country in an alarming crisis, which threatens the permanency of our National Union and the perpetuity of our republican institutions.

2. Resolved, In the language of Henry Clay, in his letter on the annexation of Texas, "That we regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of the country. What United States most need are Union, Peace, and Patience.

3. Resolved, That we view the existing war with Mexico as the result of a most flagrant violation of the constitution by the Executive; uncalled-for by the true interest or honor the country; disastrous, both in its immediate and ultimate consequences, to the best interests of the nation; and, if not arrested, terminating in a question which must distract and dissever the Union. 4. Resolved, That we regard the annexation of Texas the

primary cause of the war, and the march of the army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande as the immediate cause; and, adopting the language of Senator Benton, we denounce it-" 1st. As an unjust war. 2d. That it is a war uncons tutionally made. 3d. That it is a war upon a weak and groundless pretext."

5. Resolved, That the predictions of Whig statesmen that

the annexation of Texas would involve us in war, and would be the precursor of further attempts for the acquisition of ter-ritory, are fully verified by the war and the efforts of the party in power to acquire by conquest a part if not the whole the Mexican Empire.

from high moral principles, as well as from our views of sound national policy, we are unchangeably opposed to the annexa-tion of any territory to this Union, either directly by conquest or indirectly as a payment of the expenses of the war; but additional territory be forced upon us we will demand that "there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude therein, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes."

7. Resolved, That we are opposed to an improper inter-

ference with the question of slavery where it constitutionally exists, yet we solemnly protest against its further extension 8. Resolved, That masmuch as the war with Mexico was commenced in violation of law and without any adequate cause—is conducted at a vast sacrifice of human life and an enormous expenditure of the national treasure—and promises nothing favorable to our country's true glory and prosperity, we regard it as the imperative duty of the next Congress to adopt summary measures to restore peace by requiring the President "to call home our armies and bring them at once within our own acknowledged limits." "Conquer your in-

sane love of talse glory and you will conquer a peace."

9. Resolved, That we have abiding faith in the cardina principles and measures contended for by the Whig party in the contests of 1840 and 1844—Protection to American Industry-a Sound and Uniform Currency-Internal Improvements-Opposition to the Subtreasury Scheme-and Eternal Resistance to Executive Usurpations.

formerly Editor of the Frankfort Commonwealth,) took an active part in the proceedings of the meeting. Mr. S. gives this account of the speeches made on the occasion :

Mr. Schenck delivered a powerful discourse on the origin and progress of the war, as well as the means of terminating it honorably, and embracing besides a masterly, manly, and conclusive defence of himself for his own course in Congress on that subject. He was listened to with deep attention, and frequently responded to from the audience by expressive bursts of approbation as, period after period of indignant attack or

triumphant self-defence rolled eloquently upon his tongue.

Mr. Conwin followed. We had never heard him before. We have heard some good speaking in our time, having grown up among a people where oratory and eloquence seem to the "manner born;" but we must say (for sober conviction extorts it) that Mr. Corwin's speech at Lebanon last Saturday was the noblest, whether considered with reference to its mat-ter or manner, or both, that we ever heard from mortal lips. It was directed to a defence of his vote against war supplies to the maintenance of the fundamental principles of free government, that the representatives of the people must judge of the propriety of objects for the attainment of which they are called on to furnish means—a principle for which he solemnly declared he was ready to lay down his life, as did our forefathers of the Revolution; and to the consideration of the practical means of preserving the Union from the overthrow breatened by the acquisition of new territory in the prosecu-"We repeat that orders have been forwarded to Gen. TAYLOR, directing him to send two regiments with Mr. Schenck and the resolutions of the meeting, that no from his command to Vera Cruz, and that the plan of his advancing on San Luis de Potosi has been appared and he will not move from his present abandoned, and he will not move from his present. preservation his eloquence seemed superhuman. Never before was assembled an audience so solemn, so rapt, so deeply moved, and on the cheeks of the old, the middle aged, and the young rolled down torrents of tears as the elog

> describe such a speech. Some idea of its eloquence and power and effect may be inferred, though not realized, by the fact that every one who heard it declared it the ablest speech he ever delivered; and to say that Mr. Corwin far surpassed himself is the highest eulogium that can be pronounced upon his effort. It was certainly superior in ability to his great speech

ILLINOIS.—The late Convention for revising the lowing by a vote of 92 to 43:

"The Legislature shall at its first session under the amend ed constitution, pass such laws as will effectually prohibit free persons of color from immigrating to and settling in this State; d to effectually prevent the owners of slaves from the introduction of slaves into this State for the purpose of setting them free: Provided, That when this constitution is submitted to the people of this State for their adoption or rejection, the foregoing shall be submitted to them to be voted on separately as a section of said constitution, and if a majority of all the votes cast, for and against the same, shall be for its adoption, then in that case the same shall form a section of the new enstitution; but if a majority shall be against its adoption, then the same shall be rejected.

The following provision was adopted with regard

"Any person who shall, after the adoption of this constitu ion, fight a duel, or send or accept a challenge for that pur-cose, or be aider or shetter in fighting a duel, shall be deprived of the right of holding office of honor or profit in this State, and shall be punished otherwise in such other manner as is or may be prescribed by law."

The following clause was adopted by a vote of 81 to 31 :

"The Legislature shall pass laws with adequate penaltie reventing the intermarriage of whites and blacks, and no colored person shall ever, under any pretext, hold any office of honor or profit in this State."

THE CONVENTION QUESTION IN KENTUCKY .- BY the official returns as published in the "Frankfort Commonwealth" it appears that the "Convention Question" has been carried in the State of Kentucky by an overwhelming majority of her voters. More than ninety thousand of them have cast their votes for it; being a majority of 20,000 over the majority required by the constitution, and more than two to one of the vote actually polled in the State. The total number of registered voters in the State is 136,939, of whom 90,351 voted for the Convention. The question, as our readers will probably remember, has next year to be submitted to another vote of the people.

ILLINOIS.

The Convention to amend the Constitution this State adjourned on the 25th ultimo. We have not kept the trace of its proceedings, and cannot say what changes it has agreed upon. The election of Judges has been given to the people. For those of the Supreme Court the State is divided into three districts. Another attempt was made, a few days before the adjournment, to submit the question to the people whether the Legislature should or should not possess the power to incorporate banks of circulation, which failed by a vote of yeas 68, nays 69. The Constitution which has been framed by the Convention has yet to be submitted to a vote of the people.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—Complete returns from the Congressional district in which an election was recently held give Mr. THURSTON (Dem.) sixty-eight plurality, viz:

Hall, (Abolition)..... So much for dissensions among the Whigs !

The contest for a Member of Congress to represent the upper wards of the city of New York terminated in favor of Ex-Alderman Jackson, who was declared to be the elected candidate, having beaten his Whig opponent, JAMES MONRO, by a majority of about a hundred votes.

Immediately after, and in fact during the progress of the election, charges were made openly and repeatedly that gross frauds had been perperated in order to secure the success of Mr. Jacison, and Mr. Monroe avowed his determination to contest

the right of his antagonist to the seat in Congress. By the Courier of Tuesday we observe that Mr. Monroe still remains firm in this determination, and according to that paper there is very ittle doubt that the seat will be given to him. The evidence of his election is said to be conclusive; and there are. moreover, recent developments in connexion with the vote of convicts from Blackwell's Island which will probably render the contest for his seat very easy one .- New York Gazett.

NEW YORK .- Yesterday was the tine appointed for the re-assembling of the Legislaure of New York, which, not having completed the business before it at the regular session, took a recess of nearly four months. Of the business renaining to be acted upon, the Albany Argus says there is enough nearly perfected to occupy some weeks, and no doubt enough to come forward that will require The Argus, however, does not anticipate a prolonged session.

A Washington letter states that just before his death Hon. SILAS WRIGHT wrote a letter to a friend in which he avowed a determination not to be a candidate for the Presidency.

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH CLAY. This gentleman returned, a few days since, to the United States in the steamer Cambria, and is now with his family in Washington. Mr. CLAY remain-

Mr. CLAY accompanied Mr. JOHN RANDOLPH to St. Petersburgh in 1829 as Secretary of Legation and was a few weeks afterwards left there by Mr. R. in charge of the mission, in which he (Mr. C. continued for more than two years. He remained at the same Court as Secretary of Legation to Mr. BUCHANAN, and afterwards to Mr. WILKINS, until 1838 or 1839, when he was transferred to Vienna. There he remained as Secretary of Legation to guished to. Messrs. Muhlenberg and Jenifer until 1845, when he was again sent to St. Petersburgh, and had charge the mission from the time of

Mr. STEVENSON, Editor of the Cincinnati Atlas, Mr. Todd to the arrival of Mr. INGERSOLL, the present Minister. He was last winter nominated by the present Administration, and confirmed, Chargé d'Affaires to Lima, in Peru, where he is about to proceed. He is expected to set out for his new destination, with his family, in a few days. (He will probably land at Chagres, and then proceed across the Isthmus to Panama, and thence to Lima.)

> Our Locofoco friends tell us that the Mexican people believe the Whigs are opposed to the war, and this encourages them to hold out and protract the war! And pray who made them "believe" there was a party in this country favorable to them? Not the Whigs, certainly. Every Whig press in the Union has denied it. Who told them that there was a party in this country " traitors" and " Mexicans in heart?" The Locofocos! Who told them that there was a party in this country of "Mexican Whigs" and "Mexican consolers? The Locofocos! Who told them that the Ministers of the Gospel in this country were "enemies of their country" and "tories in heart?" The Locofocos! Who told them that the majority of the United States Senate were "traitors' and "Mexicans," opposing the cause of their country? The Washington "Union," the organ of President Polk Surely if these things have given them "aid and comfort," the Whigs are not to blame. If the Mexicans do "believe" that there is a party in this country favorable to their cause, such an impression has never been made by the Whig press. [Washington (Pa.) Reporter.

We understand it is estimated, from the official returns, that there are at least 'two thousand additional troops at Vera Cruz, prepared to form another train. Besides these, there are other reinforcements en route. The Paoli sailed yesterday with one hundred men from Fort McHenry, for Colonel Hughes's detachment, and at Fort Monroe one hundred and twenty-five men were preparing to embark in her. The New Orleans papers are frequently speaking of troops arriving there for the scene of action. Union of Tuesday night.

LATER FROM RIO.

The brig Parega, at New York, brings late inelligence from Rio Janeiro. On the day she sailed here were salutes fired in consequence of the birth of a Princess. Great preparations had been making for the event for a long time previous.

IMPORTANT MOVE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CANA-DAS.—A document emanating from the office of the Secretary of the English Colonies has lately come to light. It is ated as far back as December last, and appears in a late number of the Montreal Herald. The English Secretary of State indicates in this document a design to incorporate the whole of the British North American colonies, as an ultimate measure; in the mean time taking the first steps to that conummation by giving the several governments a common cur tom-house and a common post office. The Montreal Herald, viewing the despatch favorably, adds that it is plain that the great railway from Halifax to Toronto forms a portion of the plan which the Secretary contemplates.

The complete triumph of modern improvements in Dry Docks may now be seen in practical refutation of naval the ries, in the decking of the immense steamer Washington, the largest vessel in the world, (excepting the steamship Great Britain,) now undergoing repairs on the Sectional Floating Dock in New York.

THINGS ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The following paragraphs are taken from a Letter published in the Journal of Comperce, dated near Mier, on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande

"I suppose it would now be considered little short of trea son to the country to set up the opinion that we ought to have any boundaries at all 'inside the uttermost parts of the earth ; but, without committing myself upon that point, I will say that, in my judgment, this Northern Rio Grande country is not worth fighting for, any more than are the people who inhabit it worth fighting with. I am reasonabe, however; I admit there may be something beyond this, between which and the States this may be an indispensable connecting link, and that if so we are of course 'bound to have it.' I used to be a strenuous defender of the war, but the fact is the stores here are so bad and the water is so warm and dirty that my opinions appear to be insensibly undergoing a change.

"Gen. Taylor, on the last day of July, ordered Ben Mc Cullough's company of Texan Rangers to be mustered out of service and paid off, which was accordingly done. They are most insubordinate and troublesome set of men, and totally unmanageable in time of inactivity. I conversed with one of them on his way back to his home, and listened to the whole story of his grievances. The burden of it was, that he and the other boys came out to fight the Mexicans 'any how,' and to get what they could out of them in their own peculiar mode. 'They didn't ax no help from the regulars or their officers. They didn't want to meddle with em, no how.'

They had been surprised and disgusted to find that the were not to be allowed to conduct things upon the plans they had arranged before leaving home, and so they were just going back again. I confess I did not share in the man's surprise, for his way of fighting, as he called it, appeared to me only in the light of almost indiscriminate robbery and murder. It is to be greatly regretted that our Government has found it necessary to employ this kind of troops, as it certainly was ne cessary in the beginning of the war, for they have committed the most horrible enormities upon the peaceably disposed, respectable, and harmless of the Mexican population-conduct which has no doubt provoked fatal retaliation upon the other

Speaking of the recent call by the Government for another supply of Volunteers, the Louisville Journal of the 2d instant says:

"Only a very few weeks ago the Secretary of War wrote to a gentleman in this State that no more troops were wanted from Kentucky, and that there was no probability that any more would be wanted. What great and unlooked-for event in Mexico or in the United States has wrought such a sudden change in the views of the Administration?

At the late Commencement at Bowdoin College the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. GEORGE EVANS.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS .- The Picayune of the 20th ultimo says:

"At the end of another week a few words upon the pre-railing epidemic may be looked for by our readers. It is consolatory to know that the ravages of the disease have not been auch more extensive the past week than the one preceding it. At the same time it must be confessed that it is extending itself in classes which were in the earlier stages of the epidemic almost exempt. The reports of interments in the city during the week ending yesterday morning at 9 o'clock show a total of 442, of which 311 were of yellow fever. The reports of the week immediately preceding showed a total of 428 interments, of which 307 were of yellow fever. This shows but a slight increase in the number of deaths, but the number of cases was no doubt very considerably larger the past week than the one previous. The fever prevails now among classes better able to withstand its ravages."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

At the last session of Congress, on the motion of Mr. DAYTON, Senator from New Jersey, a report was made from the Treasury Department of the quantities, surveys, acquisitions, sales, and reservations of the public lands, from which we make the ed in Europe (with one interval) about sixteen following extracts:

Estimated quantity of land yet to be sold in each State and Territory, including the unceded territory east and west of the Rocky Mountains : Deduct reservations...... 7,526,779

Value, at \$1.25 per acre, \$1,345,672,767.50. Of the above quantity, the Indian title is extin-Surveyed 811,418,637

of the public lands there have already been sold, down September 30, 1842, 107,796,536 acres,

Money paid for extinguishing Indian title, Florida and Louisiana purchase, including interest\$68,524,990 32 Paid for surveying and selling, including pay of salaries and fees..... 9,966,610 14

Balance, being the nett funds derived from the public lands...... \$29,449,341 16 In addition to lands sold there have been granted to the new

States, for purposes of internal improvement, education, &c., grants for military services, reservations made, and sold for the benefit of Indians, &c., 33,756,559 acres.

Georgia ceded . 58,898,522
North and South Carolina ceded . 26,432,000 Total acres 1,242,792,673

This report also contains the deeds of cession from the several States, every one of which expressly provides that the cession is made for the common use and benefit of the several

CALIFORNIA.

We have before us files of California papers as late as the 5th of June, to which we are ind a gentleman who returned with General KEARNY from his late expedition to California:

Very marked discontent seems to have pervaded the "California regiment" at the time of its discharge from service. This regiment had been enrolled by Col. Fremont, and promises of pay were held out which, it seems, were not realized. We infer from what is stated that a portion only of the pay was given to the men, and that they were compelled to receive "certificates" for the balance, and that the payment of the of Buena Vista. He is rather severe on Gen. Lane, and this amount is made to depend on relief to be granted by

A letter from Sonoma, on the 8th May, says that Governor Boggs had received a letter from Gen: Kearny appointing him Alcalde of that town. But that Mr. Nash, the old incumbent, who was elected under Commodore Stockton's proclamation, refused to surrender the books of the office, and that in consequence they had no civil magistrate. The writer says that, on account of this state of things, a man who had stolen four horses, another accused of stealing a saddle and bridle, and a third who was charged with breaking open a trunk, all went unpunished.

Two Sabbath schools were in operation in San Francisco. Almost every number of these papers has something to say in reference to the sufferings of the emigrants who died in the California mountains last winter; and it is rightly argued that the news of the horrible fate which befell them will deter emigration from the States to that country. The exportation of quicksilver from California is strictly

prohibited by an order of Commodore Biddle. St. Louis Republican, August 28.

THE LANDING OF PAREDES .- We have already mentioned that Senor Arocha met Gen. PAREDES while in Vera Cruz, and allowed him to escape, giving as his excuse that he was not a spy. This plea has not availed him. We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that he was instantly dismissed from a situation which he held in the customs at Vera Cruz. Captain CLARK, also, the Port Captain of that place, has been ejected from his office for his remissness in this affair. New York Gozette.

FACTS FOR FREE TRADERS.

FREE TRADE in England is illustrated under sorry auspices. It works badly at home, if we may judge by the panic in the money market, and the ruinous bankrupteies there; and it sends bad examples abroad to the United States, if we may judge again by its effect upon the prices of our produce there. The prices at Liverpool, on the 19th of August, being the latest date by the

teamer Caledonia, were as follows : U. S. Wheat, per bushel of 60 lbs., \$1.60. U. S. Flour, per barrel, \$5.28 to \$6.36. Indian Corn, per bushel of 60 lbs., 75 to 78 cents. Indian Meal, per barrel, \$3 to \$3.25.

Our Liverpool correspondent says: "It may be fairly inerred that the markets have not yet retrograded to any thing like the point to which they appear destined to fall."

The farmers and millers of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illiois, &c. may calculate, from the above prices, how much they are likely to receive for their grain, after paying freight and other expenses to Liverpool, via New York or New Orleans. The price of wheat seems to be out of proportion, but will doubtless soon find its level with flour, Indian corn,

Now, it is important for producers in the United States to pear these facts in mind, because they are daily told that it is wiser for them to send their corn and wheat to a foreign market, and to purchase their clothing and hardware there, than to look out for and build up a home market, where our own nouths can eat their corn and grain, and send them back their own stuffs and hardware in return. The foreign market, we thus again see demonstrated, is an accidental market for our rmers, while the home market is the only reliable one.

Free trade in England-such as it is-has been in operatio less than a year, but never was the British empire in more distress. We do not impute the famine there to the Free Trade there, but they who here impute our prosperity arising from that famine to our Tariff of 1846 must so do, and hold nemselves accountable for all its fatal consequences. But, whatever may be the cause of the pecuniary and general distress in England, that it exists nobody can doubt, and under a nominal Free Trade administration. Her whole revenue system has been re-organized, and the distress is universal, and whether it be a consequence or not, such is the fact. Now that the British famine is over, and our profit from

thers' misfortunes is at an end, the time for reaction has come in the United States, and, if we mistake not, the holydays of free trade even here are passing over. We see that our importations, created by the excess of wealth we have been enjoying, are enormous, and if we do not take in sail in season we shall soon find, and to our cost, that they will have to be paid for in hard cash even, not in corn or flour. The exports from Great Britain in the first six months of 1846 and 1847. is stated as follows in Willmer's Times :

	Cotton Thread.*		Plain Calicoes.		
	1846.	1847.	1846.	1847.	
United States Turkey, Greece, &c Syria, &c Egypt	Pounds. 314,342 2,852,921 498,180 163,392	2,686,382 823,456	19,968,633 5,019,202	4,434,100	
		4,708,424	34,705,922		

* To the United States these figures refer to cotton thread

	Printed Calicoes.		, Woollens		Silks.	
	1846.	1847.	1846.	1847.	1846.	1847.
U. States Turk'y,&c Syria, &c Egypt	Yards. 7,643,856 8,384,511 1,862,957 57,925	Yards, 23,619,581 12,680,795 2,730,873 962,582	£ 687,997 13,210 779 248	£ 1,009,689 31,112 695 665	£ 87,022 1,118	£ 124,252 141
	17,959,249	39,943,831	702,234	1,042,161	88,152	124,393

Cotton Yarn and Thread (lb.) 3,828,835 Plain Calicoes (yards)34,705,922 Printed Calicoes (yards)17,959,249 - 4,708,424 - 48,920,511 The increase in the amount of our shipments to the Unite

tates surpasses any thing recorded of former were exported to the United States in the first - 22,571,485 - 23,619,58

commerce has thus suddenly obtained. It is satisfactory also to hear that large orders for the fall trade, embracing other far, the wisdom which has dictated in the United States so considerable a modification of their tariff is as completely illustrated by the above returns, as that our own measure of free trade exhibit, up to this period, the most gratifying proofs of

No doubt! Great Britain is delighted with the increased and immense amount of threads, calicoes, woollens, linens, &c. that she has been able to send to the United States; but we, when we have to pay for them in gold and silver instead 78,491,601 46 of corn and grain, will probably feel less delight. [N. Y. Express.

> NAVAL.-Commodore STORER on Friday hoisted his broad pennant on board the United States frigate Brandywine, bound for the Brazil station, on which occasion the usual salutes were fired. She will put to sea with all possible dispatch, in obedience to orders to that effect from Washington.

The following is a list of the officers of the Brandywine and the passengers going out in her:

GEORGE W. STORER, commodore; THOS. CRABB, captain John A. Davis, Luther Stoddard, Samuel Larkin, Carter B Poindexter, G. Wells, J. J. Guthrie, lieutenants; John S Taylor, master; Jos. Terry, purser; B. F. Bache, fleet sur Taylor, master; Jos. Terry, purser; D. F. Bache, new surgeon; R. T. Maxwell, passed assistant surgeon; Alexander Robinson, assistant surgeon; J. L. Leuhart, chaplain; James Wiley, 2d lieutenant of marines; Storer, commodore's secretary; Wm. T. Truxton, John T. Barraud, Simeon S. Bassett, T. Lee Walker, passed midshipmen; John G. Sproston and Charles B. Smith, midshipmen.

Passengers to join the U. S. Ship Ohio .- Captain Wm. V. Taylor, Commander Andrew K. Long, Purser Samuel Forrest; Captain Marines, Jos. I. C. Hardy; Passed Mid-shipmen, R. L. Law, Thos. C. Eaton, Thos. W. Brodhend; Midshipmen, John T. Wood, Wm. H. Ward, B. C. Hand A. B. Cummings, Wm. Gwinn, David Harmony, J. P. Ba ker, John J. Cornwall, Jos. Miller, R. T. Chapman.

To join the U. S. Brig Perry.—Lieutenant Commanding E. G. Tilton; Passed Midshipmen O. C. Badger and Am-

Col. Bowles is out in the Indiana papers with a report, defending the conduct of his regiment and himself in the batwill reply in detail shortly to the charges which have been made against him.

These mutual recriminations by officers of the army are very dignified, truly .- N. Y. Gaz.

The Government has ordered another detachment of marines, about two hundred in number, to Mexico. They will and will leave New York early in the present week.

We learn from the Norfolk Beacon that M. PAGEOT, the French Minister, being at Norfolk with his family, paid a last, informs us that the election for Governor was to come off visit on Friday to the United States ship Pennsylvania, on on the first Monday of June; that George Abernethy (Whig) which occasion the tri-color flag was run up and the usual

It is stated in the Boston papers that the Cunard steamers will hereafter leave that port at 12 o'clock on their days of sailing, peremptory orders to that effect having been received from the British Admiralty.

Mr. CUNARD has entered into a contract with the British Government to run a line of steamers from Halifax to Bermuda, and to place a steamer on the route between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland. The contract has no connexion, direct or indirect, with the British North American Royal Mail Company .- Liverpool Albion.

BRIDGING THE ORIO. The Wheeling Times says an engineer is now engaged in staking out the ground for the bridge across the Ohio. The span will be exactly 1,010 feet from centre to centre of the abutments.

THE POSITION OF OUR ARMY IN THE FIELD.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS OF SATURDAY. The whole conduct of the Administration in carrying on the

present war has been worthy of the imbecility with which it was ommenced. The almost entirely defenceless position in which, at most critical periods, the army has been left for lack of proper supplies and necessary reinforcements; the necessity to which they have almost all the time been reduced, to fight as bravely and as victoriously as they have against odds more appalling than those of numbers, have formed the subject of frequent remark within the past year. Gen. Taylor's movements on the Rio Grande were thus hampered in the earlier campaigns, and he had to fight, at once, the enemy and his own Government all the way from Point Isabel to Monterey. General Scott, at Washington, knew his men, and had an opportunity of seeing how incompetent they were to carry on and to carry out the project they had initiated. While hearing them talk, at governmental headquarters, of the army's taking the field in force within a month or so, he knew that such an army as was necessary for the purpose could not be raised and supplied and had in camp for many months. For this he was sneered at and denounced; for this he was lampooned and caricatured; and yet when, in pursuance of his declared determination, he chose to remain at the post of duty as Commander-in-Chief of the army rather than expose himself and the cause of his country to a "fire in the rear" as well as to a "fire in front," how long was it ere the Administration were palpably self-rebuked in finding themselves obliged to seek his indispensable assistance in devising the proper ways and means of carrying on the war? With the utter in capacity they had managed to exhibit thus early in the campaign, what, had Gen. Scott, at Mr. Polk's first suggestion, gone to the head of the army, could they have done towards aiding him in any way, or enabling him to take the field with effect

Follow General Taylor up to the day of Buena Vista, and. what was his progress but a continual march against impend-ing risks and dangers, all arising from the lack of proper reinorcement and supply? And what is his present situationthe situation he has been left to occupy for months? One of enforced inertness, the result of a criminal improvidence on the part of the Government, that should have been unfailing in their efforts to keep him reinforced. The part of the country in which he is stationed is full of guerrillas, and every movement he can make to join Gen. Scott before Mexico thereby rendered full of difficulty and danger; while in such an event the possibility of leaving the subdued country in safety from ecapture is a matter of doubt if not of absurdity.

So with Gen. Scott in his march upon the capital. Where are his reinforcements? Where is that increase of his strength which should render his advance a matter of confidence, if not certainty, to him? Though some of the preceding incidents of the campaign may well be taken to have proved the ability of our soldiers to meet and to conquer armies of superior numbers, yet it is not a good rule to go by, very well as it is, once in a way; and it is too much to ask of our generals or our men to throw themselves, in the proportion of one to four, be-fore an enemy's walled and well-fortified capital, in the heart of that enemy's country, without the hope of reinforcements or support from the Government whose battles they are It were idle to say that the Administration are not responsi-

ble for all this. It is their war, and they made it; and, having got the country into it, it was their business, and is, to carry it on and to carry it out by every means in their power : and they have not done it. The job was one to be performed in a very different mode from that which they undertook as the basis of their action. Instead of dribbling, at intervals, a handful at a time of men along the frontiers of the nation to be subdued, and leaving them with precarious supplies, and pushing them, unsupported, gradually further into the heart of the country until their position became of necessity insulated and inactive; instead of keeping them apart and disenabled from co-operating in event of an exigency; and instead of frittering away the time with questionable intrigues and idle propositions, through incompetent negotiators, for a cessation of hostilities, the true way was to concentrate all the energies of the Government upon one grand massive endeavor, and to accomplish its object in the only mode by which such results have ever been accomplished. It has lately been said, by a keen critic, while reviewing Montholon's book on Bonaparte's captivity at St. Helena, that Napoleon's great successes, during the most brilliant of his campaigns on the continent, arose from his never dividing his army, but keeping it in force, and moving down upon the enemy with all his available strength; and it is noteworthy that it was only when he changed his tactics, in this particular, that he failed. So in more than one instance. Enough to allude to Waterloo, where, but for the tripartite division of his army, with himself at one point, Grouchy at another, and Ney at the third, the utter defeat of his arms and of his fatal error.

THE MEXICAN FEELING AT PUEBLA.

A private letter dated at Puebla, Mexico, on the 5th ultimo, and published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, says: "Our protracted stay at this place has been dull. The

feelings entertained towards us by the inhabitants are such that as soon as any one is seen in our society, placards are posted at their doors with threats of murder, and I think no ne has been known to make open visits to any of the families but that the same found themselves obliged to quit the town. The ladies will show themselves on their balconies, but the sight of an officer is almost sufficient to drive them into the interior of their houses. On Sundays the whole town goes to church, and there spend several hours gazing from their windows at the passers, and end the day (the higher classes) by riding around the Alameda, a public garden, the ladies in heavy antiquated coaches, drawn by black mules, and the gentlemen on their ponies."

ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER FRENCH STEAMER .- The fourth teamer of the French Transatlantic Company arrived at New York of Saturday. . She sailed from Cherbourg late in the night of the 15th ultimo, and lost two days in her passage on account of putting into Newport, Rhode Island, for a supply of coal. Her news has been anticipated by the late arrival

This new French steamer bears the name of "New York," is under the command of Lieut. FERRAND, of the French navy, and is pronounced to be a very safe and commodious boat. She brought over 122 passengers.

At MONTREAL and QUEBEC the Fever is somewhat abated, but among the immigrants, in the hospital sheds and on Grosse Isle, it is still almost as prevalent and fatal as here-

The deaths at Grosse Isle average from thirty to fifty in each wenty-four hours, and in the sheds at Montreal about thirty. There have been about five thousand deaths at these two places, making, with those who have died at sea, a total of about eight thousand, exclusive of the many who have died after leaving Montreal on the road to their various points of destination.

WHITEWATER CANAL. - On Saturday week the water was let into the Whitewater Canal to Lawrenceburg, Indiana. be taken out there by Capt. Cunris, of the Marine Corps, This canal has been out of repair since the great damage done to it by the floods of January last.

OREGON .- A letter from Oregon, dated the 23d of May and A. L. Lovejoy (Dem.) were the principal candidates, but salute fired upon the Minister's reaching the quarter-deck of that these divisions had no effect in the contest; that Abernethy, who has been Governor two or three years, is opposed to the "License Law," and vetoed it when passed by Legislature ; that the latter is in favor of it, and assisted in carrying it through the Legislature in despite of the veto; that the only issue is "Liquor or no Liquor;" and that the "No Liquor" candidate would be elected by a triumphant majority over the " red noses."

> The St. Louis Union of the 30th ultimo relates the following incident, which contains a very forceful moral :

"Stewart, who shot Tarney on the steamer Die Vernon, visited the wounded man at the hospital on Saturday after-noon. Tarney acknowledged that he alone was to blame; that he was drunk at the time of the difficulty, and had done wrong. They shook hands, and Tarney told Stewart that he forgave him, and entertained no ill-feelings towards him. He died at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday, at the Marine Hospital.